National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

The stability of fish populations: How changes in the environment may affect people with epilepsy

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Abstract:

The association between fish consumption and low rates of cardiovascular disease was studied nearly 40 years ago in the seafood diets consumed by Greenland Eskimos, Alaskan Natives and Japanese people residing in fishing villages. Omega-3 fatty acids (from fatty fish in the human diet) also appear effective on the functioning of the brain. Furthermore, it is interesting to note that, of all organs in the human body excluding adipose tissue, the central nervous system (CNS) has the highest lipid content; for instance, approximately 50% of fatty acids are polyunsaturated in the gray matter, a third of which are of the omega-3 family, and are thus dietary in origin. In humans, the intake of omega-3 fatty acids, commonly found in fish and fish oil, not only contributes to CNS development but also plays a role in achieving optimal health and in the protection against certain adult CNS diseases. With respect to CNS disorders, epilepsy occupies a prominent place in this scenario.

Source: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3044571

Resource Description

Communication: ☑

resource focus on research or methods on how to communicate or frame issues on climate change; surveys of attitudes, knowledge, beliefs about climate change

A focus of content

Communication Audience: ☑

audience to whom the resource is directed

Policymaker, Researcher

Exposure : ☑

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Ecosystem Changes, Food/Water Quality, Food/Water Security

Food/Water Quality: Other Food Quality

Food Quality (other): mercury

Food/Water Security: Fisheries

Geographic Feature: ☑

resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

Geographic Location:

resource focuses on specific location

Global or Unspecified

Health Co-Benefit/Co–Harm (Adaption/Mitigation):

specification of beneficial or harmful impacts to health resulting from efforts to reduce or cope with greenhouse gases

A focus of content

Health Impact:

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Neurological Effect

Mitigation/Adaptation:

mitigation or adaptation strategy is a focus of resource

Adaptation

Resource Type:

format or standard characteristic of resource

Policy/Opinion

Timescale:

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified